

REPORT

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- b. The sociological education and the training of **Soviet** scientists and technicians has been largely sacrificed in favor of their technical education and training. It has been recognized that technical training and efficiency are much more important than routine education in political and social sciences. The emphasis once placed on the latter point has long since been abandoned as far as scientific and technical personnel are concerned. Bartin's German listeners understood this remark to be a criticism of the emphasis placed in East Germany on the political and sociological education of scientists and technicians.
3. Bartin's interest was to a high degree concentrated on special experiences gained in East Germany about the following points:
- Line casting (Strangguss)
 - The increased output of Siemens-Martin furnaces
 - The increased output of low-shaft furnaces. In this connection the **Soviet** technician made several statements which led his German listeners to believe that the technology applied in **Soviet** steel mills is at a very high level and much more developed than in East Germany, whereas the production of pig iron seems to be in a rather backward state. In the course of these conversations Bartin mentioned the start of operations of blast furnaces 29 meters high in **Dneprodzerzhinsk** in which agglomerate and ore from Kriwoy-Rog are processed. He mentioned that these furnaces do not use more coke than normal ones. These blast furnaces utilize a blast which is not enriched with oxygen. Bartin furthermore mentioned that the USSR has imported circular furnaces (Rundoeifen) but that so far **Soviet** technicians have not been able to operate them properly. Experiments with hot and cold metals (sic) are now in progress, according to Bartin.
4. Bartin made the following statements concerning the structure of the metallurgical industry in the USSR:
- There exists under the supervision of the Ministry for Heavy Industry a Department for Power (Abteilung Hauptenergie) headed by a **very efficient woman** whose name was not mentioned. The following institutes are affiliated with this Department:
 - 1) Institute for Automatic Devices (Institut fuer Automatik)
 - 2) Institute for Project Mounting Devices (Institut fuer Projektmontage-geraete)
 - 3) Institute for Mounting-Power and Energy (Institut fuer Montage-Kraft und Energie), with a number of affiliated enterprises.
- b. In all questions concerning power, all metallurgical enterprises in the Soviet Union are under the supervision of the Central Service for Power Economy (Zentralstelle fuer Energiewirtschaft). In order to clarify the functions of this service, Bartin pointed to the functions of the East German Zentralstelle fuer Waermewirtschaft (Central Service for Heat Economy) in the State Secretariat for Power.

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- c. The essential functions of the Department for Power and of the Central Service for Power Economy are the evaluating and balancing of the production of all metallurgical enterprises in the Soviet Union. The Department for Power is in possession of "factory passes" of all enterprises. All plants make a monthly report to this Department, which evaluates the actual output on the basis of normed capacities listed in the factory passes. If shortcomings are found, the Central Service for Power Economy is notified and charged with the responsibility of eliminating them.
- d. Only four persons know the actual evaluation figures and balances for every metallurgical enterprise in the USSR. They are:
- 1) The chief director of the enterprise
 - 2) The chief engineer of the enterprise
 - 3) The head of the Chief Directorate in the Ministry
 - 4) The deputy of the latter (Chief Directorate)

Bartin showed great interest in the question of whether a similar development concerning security measures of capacity and balance data had been initiated in East Germany. He was told that initial steps had been taken but that the situation was not yet what it ought to be. He was assured that security measures comparable to those applied in Russia would be introduced in the near future in all plants affiliated with the East German Ministry for Heavy Industry.

- e. In this connection, Bartin stated that the functions of a central statistical office or a similar service are of the highest importance. He declared that in this one respect East Germany is superior to the Soviet Union, where there is no central statistical institute for the metallurgical industry. For this reason, it is planned to establish such an institute in the not too distant future. Bartin stated that he was highly interested in hiring German specialists in this field and that he had already taken steps to find such persons.

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5. One of the points widely discussed was the procurement of good technical literature.

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as a result of Soviet interest in the East German metallurgical industry, the following measures will be carried out in the future:

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- a. Extreme centralization of all research work in the metallurgical-technical field. The following steps will be part of such a move:
- 1) Separation of all metallurgical research departments from the ZKB; they will be placed directly under the authority of the Ministry for Heavy Industry.
 - 2) Placing directly under the authority of the Research Department in the Ministry for Heavy Industry all research institutes dealing with metallurgical and affiliated problems, mainly:

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The Laboratory for Metallurgical Research in Meissen
The Laboratory for Research on Crude Ceramics in Riesa
Several research institutes in Freiberg (Saxony)
The Metallurgical Research Institute in Unterwellenborn

- b. Speeding up the implementation of an approved project for the establishment of a delivery enterprise for the East German steel industry. This 30 million DME project concerns the establishment of the Dolomit-Werk in Grimnitzschau which is to be completed by 1955 and is to produce mainly fireproof stones and material in order to overcome one of the most serious bottlenecks of the East German metallurgical industry.

Comments:

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1. This is probably the Institute of Metallurgy [i/n] Baykov, Department of Technical Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Bartin is probably Ivan Pavlovich Bardin, previously reported to be director of the institute.
2. This is probably the Chief Directorate of Power (glavenergo), under the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry in December 1953. There is no Ministry of Heavy Industry.
3. Possibly a reference to the Ministry of Electric Power Plants and Electric Equipment Industry.
4. These are Betriebspläne and consist of a detailed history of each concern.

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